

FIG. 1

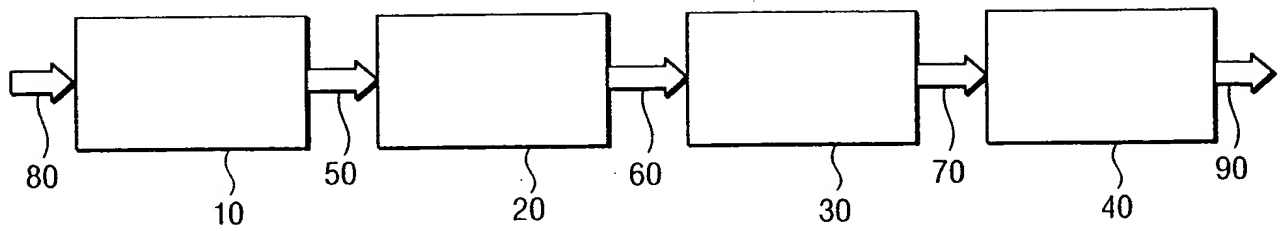


FIG. 2

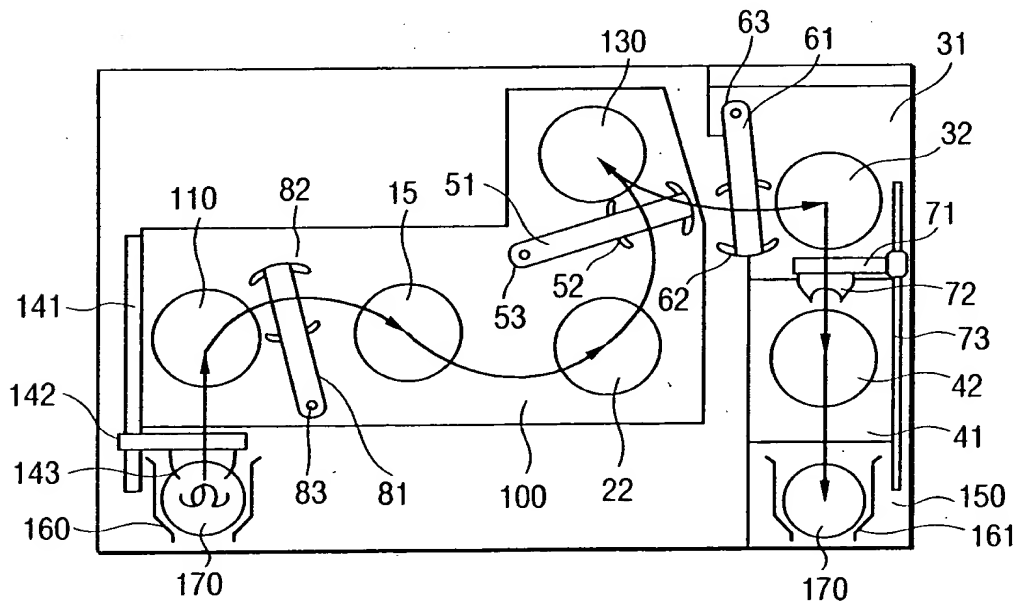


FIG. 3

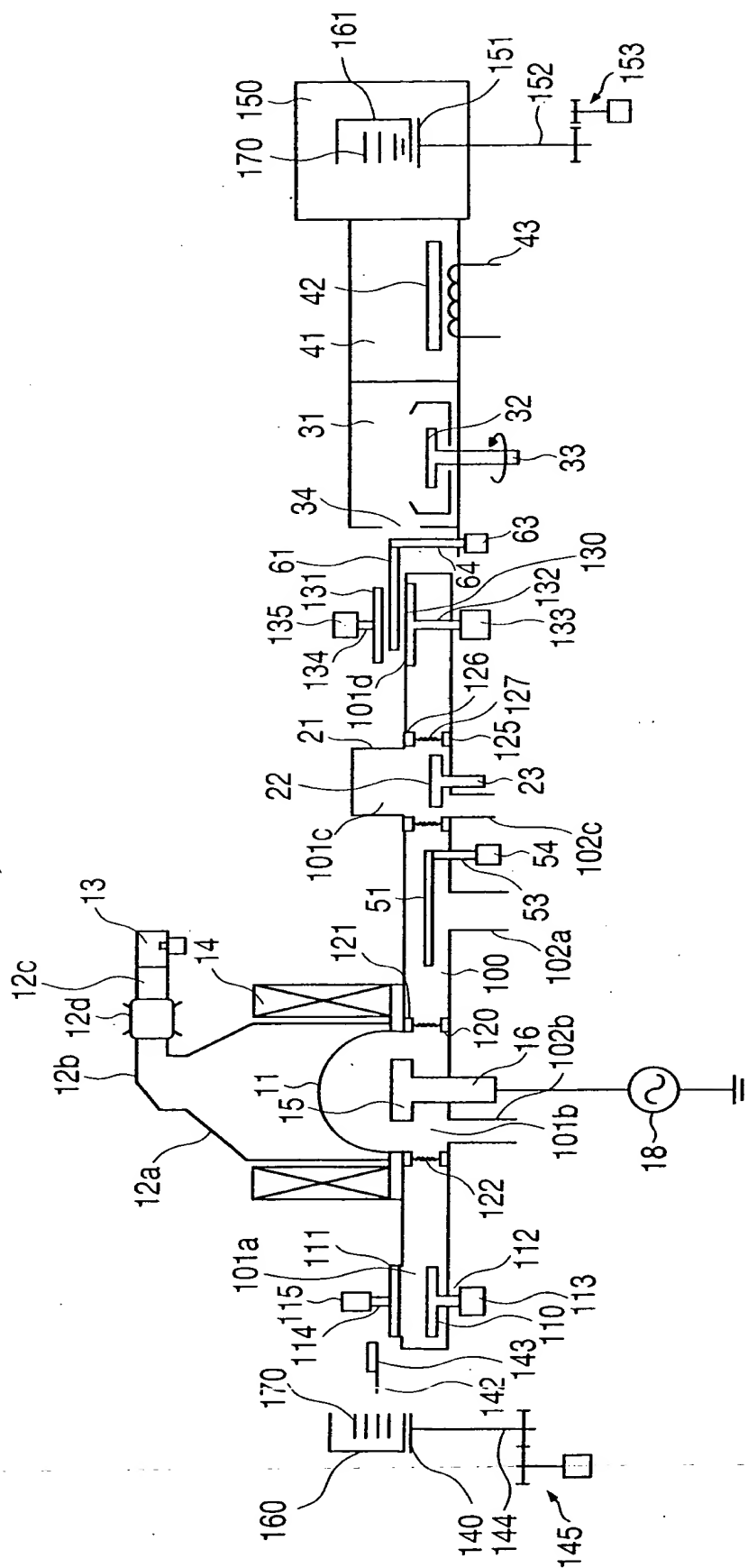


FIG. 4A

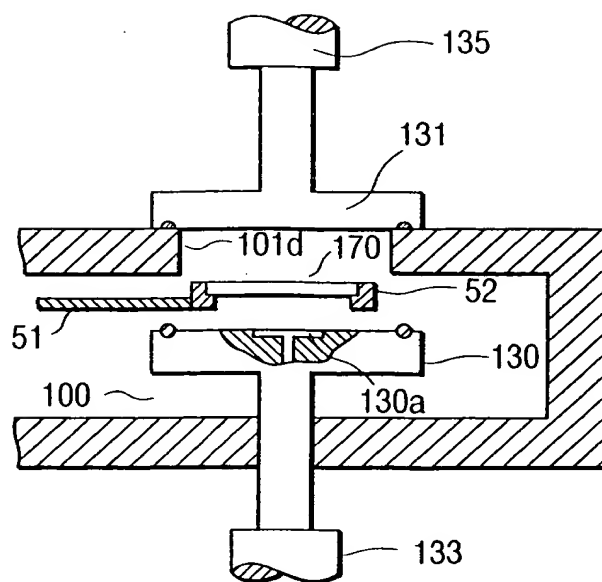


FIG. 4B

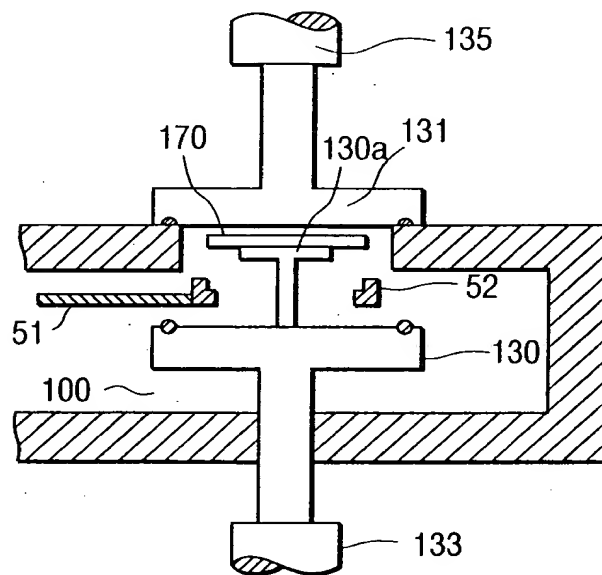


FIG. 4C

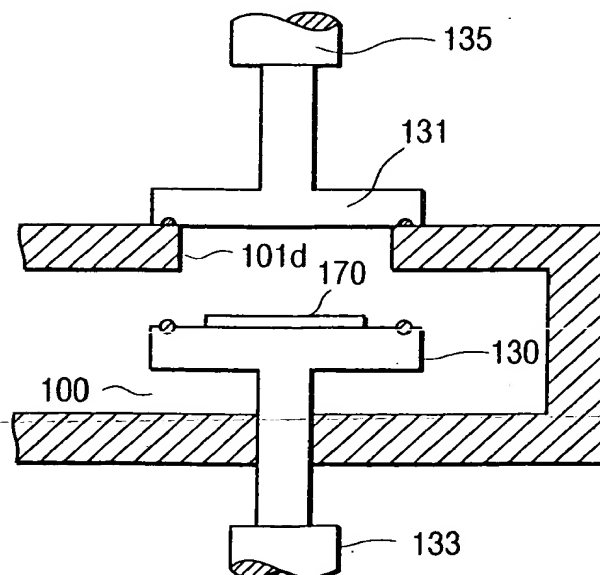


FIG. 4D

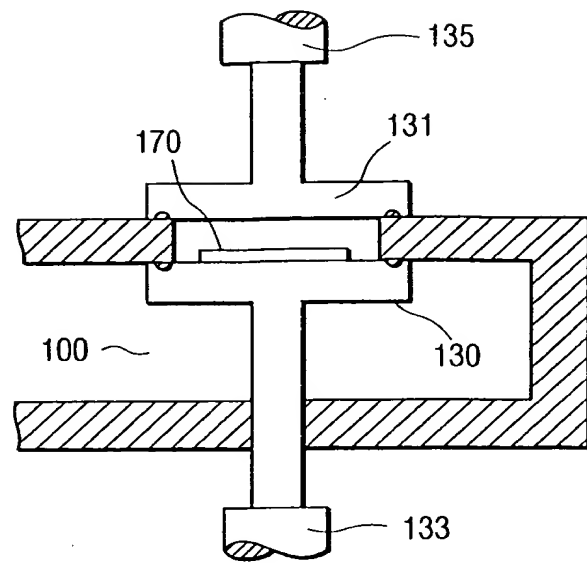


FIG. 4E

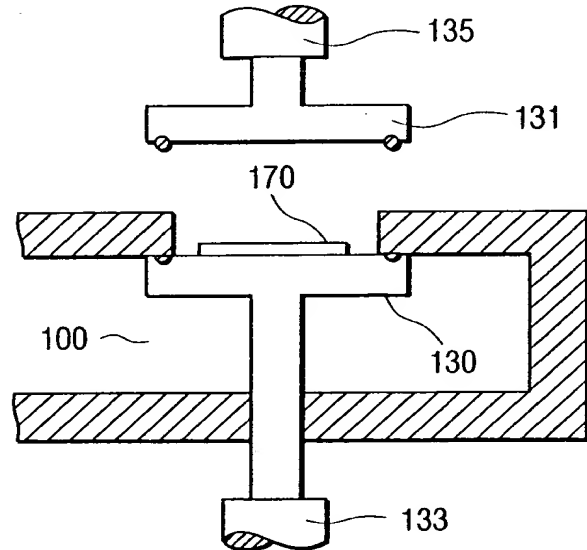


FIG. 4F

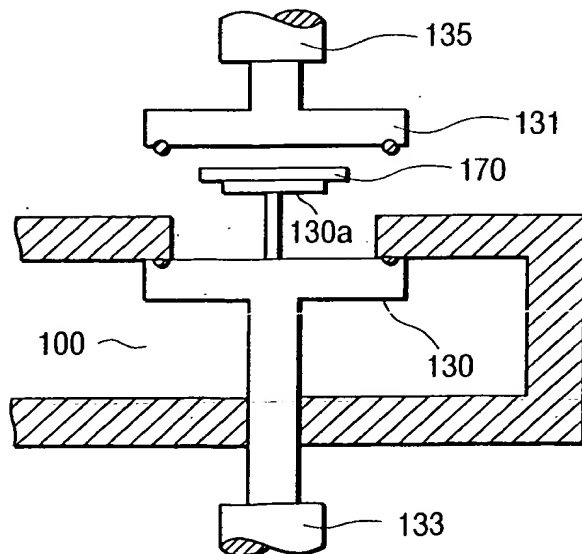


FIG. 4G

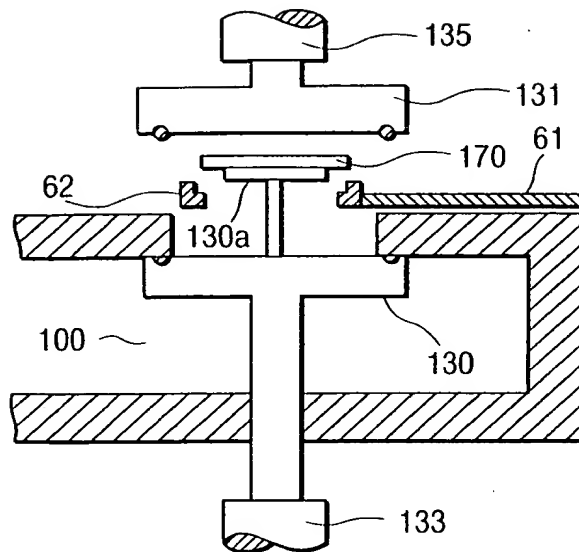


FIG. 5A

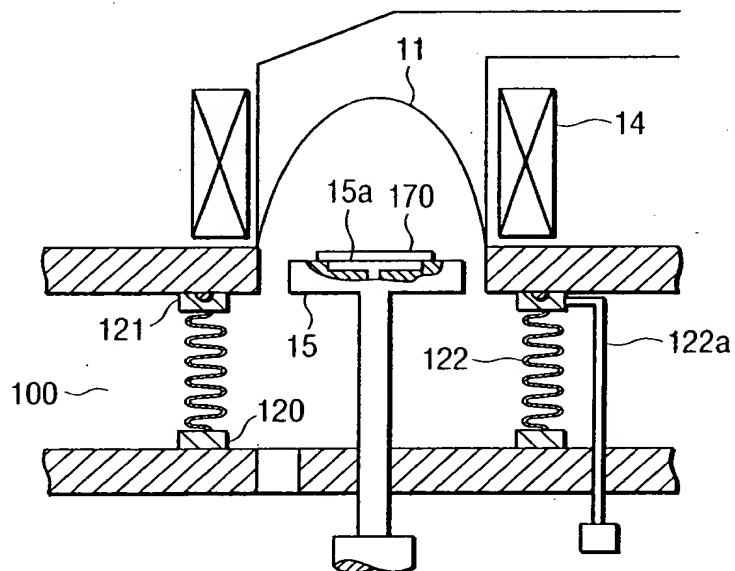


FIG. 5B

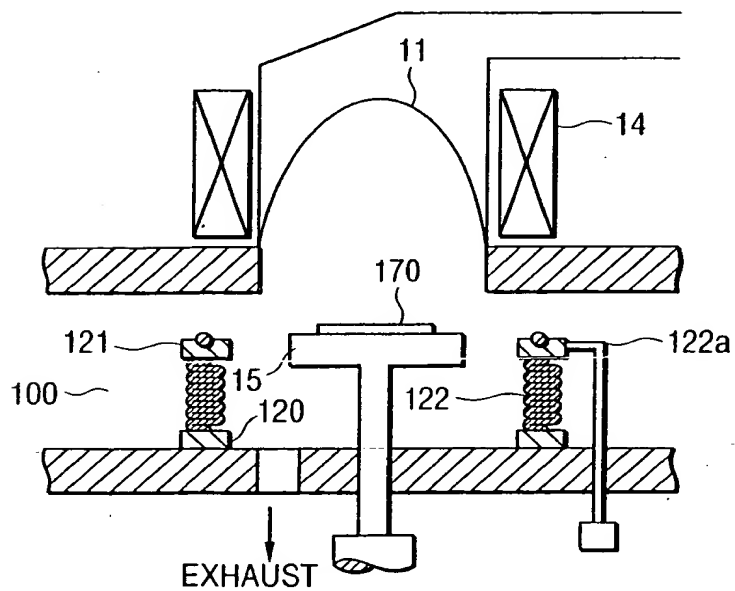


FIG. 6

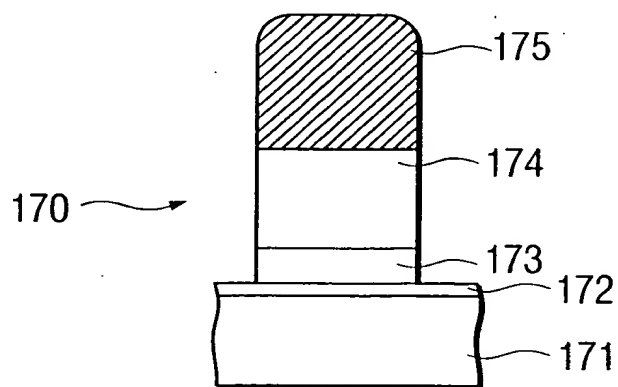
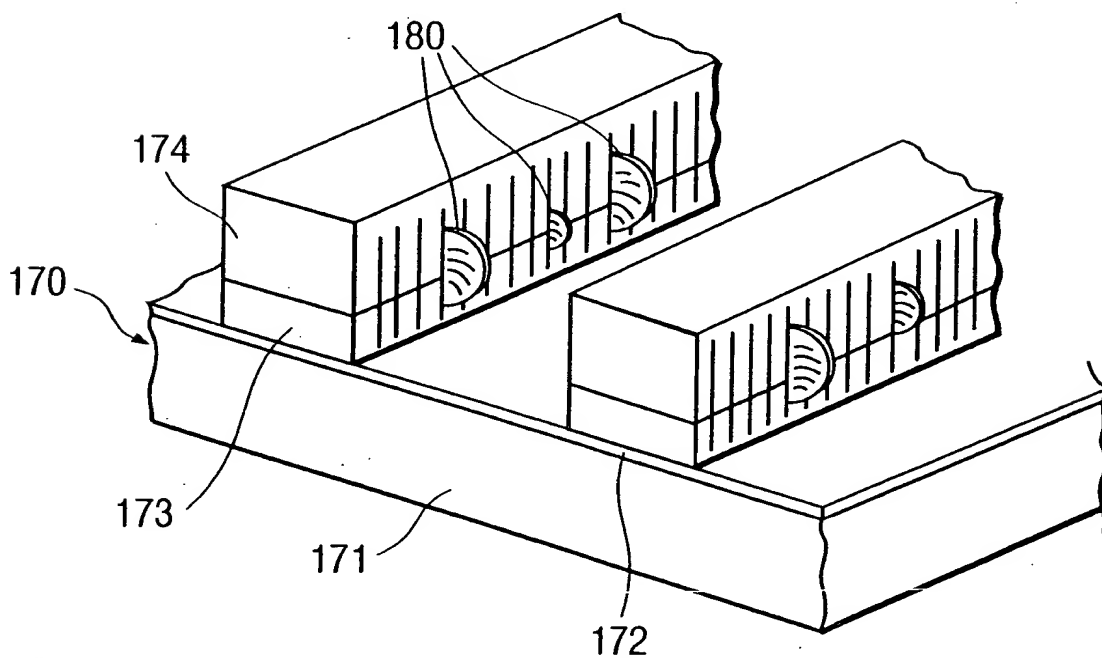


FIG. 7



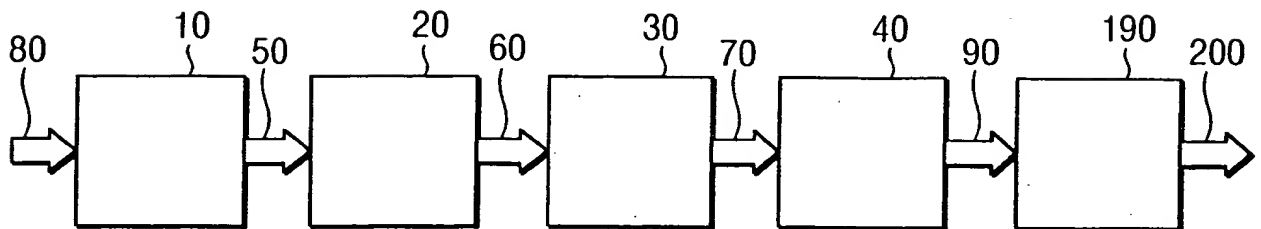


FIG. 10

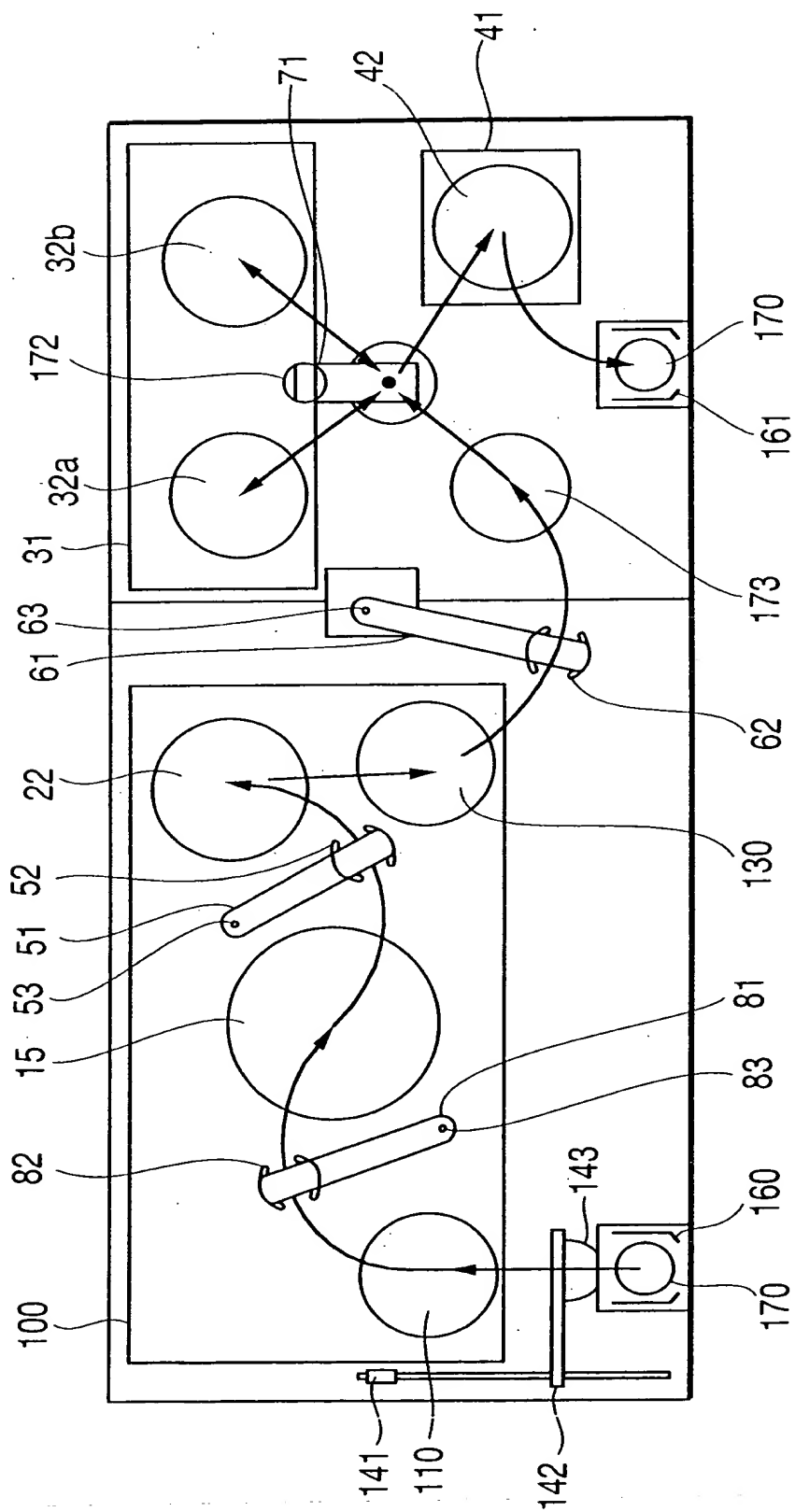
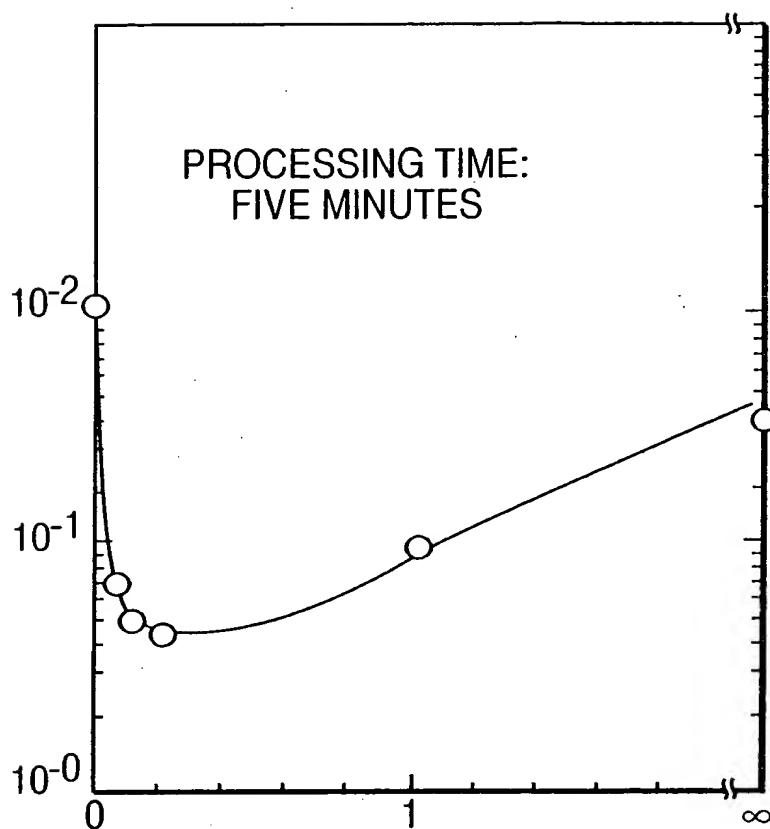






FIG. 12

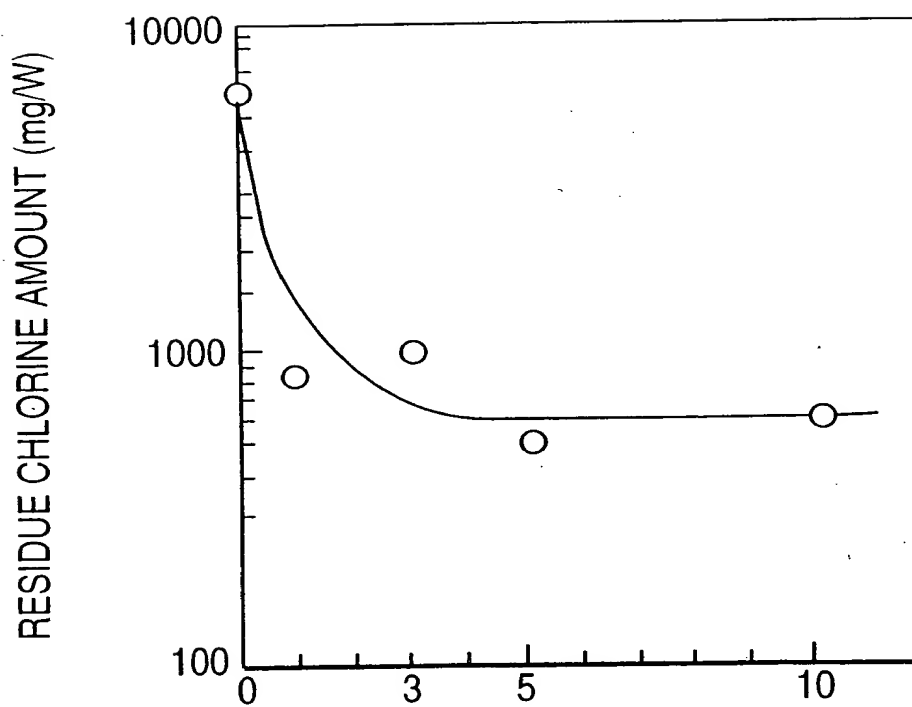
RELATIVE CORROSION OCCURRENCE PERCENTAGE  
IN COMPULSORY CORROSION TEST (RELATIVE VALUE)



CH<sub>2</sub>COOH/H<sub>2</sub>O

ACETIC ACID CONCENTRATION AND  
CORROSION OCCURRENCE PERCENTAGE  
IN ACETIC ACID WASHING

FIG. 13



PROCESSING (MINUTE)  
PROCESSING TIME DEPENDENCY OF RESIDUE CHLORINE

The graph illustrates the titration of acetic acid ( $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ ) with ammonium hydroxide ( $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ ). The x-axis represents the molar ratio of  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  to  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ , ranging from 0 to 2. The y-axis represents the pH, ranging from 1 to 11. The curve shows a gradual increase in pH from approximately 2.5 at a ratio of 0 to about 5.5 at a ratio of 1. Between a ratio of 1 and 2, there is a sharp vertical increase in pH, reaching approximately 9.5 at a ratio of 2.

$\text{NH}_4\text{OH}/\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ Ratio	pH
0.0	2.5
0.1	3.8
0.2	4.4
0.3	4.6
0.4	4.8
0.5	4.9
0.6	5.0
0.7	5.1
0.8	5.2
0.9	5.3
1.0	5.4
1.1	5.6
1.2	5.9
1.3	6.5
1.4	8.2
1.5	8.7
1.6	9.0
1.7	9.2
1.8	9.4
1.9	9.5
2.0	9.6

**FIG. 15(a)** ETCHING ON  
TABLE 15

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
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**FIG. 15(b)** ASHING ON  
TABLE 22

A	B	C	D	E	F
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**FIG. 15(c)** RINSING ON  
TABLE 32a

A	C	E
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**FIG. 15(d)** RINSING ON  
TABLE 32b

B	D
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TIME